Table 1. Number, incidence rate [1], median days away from work [2] and relative standard errors [3] of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work [4] by selected natures with musculoskeletal disorders[5] in selected ownerships for Utah, 2011

Ownership	Nature of the injury or illness[6]	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
private industry	All Selected Natures	1,470	19.1	10	6.5
private industry	123 Sprains- strains- tears	1,000	13.0	7	7.1
private industry	1230 Sprains- strains- tears- unspecified	40	0.5	21	23.9
private industry	1231 Major tears to muscles- tendons- ligaments	50	0.7	14	21.1
private industry	1232 Sprains	140	1.8	4	13.8
private industry	1233 Strains	760	9.9	7	7.6
private industry	124 Hernias due to traumatic incidents	150	2.0	21	13.3
private industry	1972 Soreness- pain- hurt--nonspecified injury	220	2.8	12	11.5
private industry	2241 Carpal tunnel syndrome	30	0.4	25	29.3
private industry	27 Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases an	30	0.3	10	30.4
private industry	273 Soft tissue disorders- except the back	20	0.3	8	31.1
local government	All Selected Natures	210	27.5	3	25.5
local government	123 Sprains- strains- tears	170	22.3	1	26.4
local government	1231 Major tears to muscles- tendons- ligaments	30	3.7	36	45.0
local government	1233 Strains	140	18.1	1	27.5
state government	All Selected Natures	60	13.8	20	13.9
state government	123 Sprains- strains- tears	50	12.3	20	14.4
state government	1233 Strains	50	10.8	20	14.9

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:
(N / EH) X 20,000,000 where:

N = number of injuries and illnesses,
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

[3] Relative standard errors are a measure of the sampling error of an estimate. Sampling errors occur because observations are made on a sample, not on the entire population. Estimates based on the different possible samples of the same size and sample design could differ. Relative standard errors less than 0.05 are not shown.

[4] Days away from work cases (DAFW) include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

[5] Includes cases where the nature of injury is: pinched nerve; herniated disc; meniscus tear; sprains, strains, tears; hernia (traumatic and nontraumatic); pain, swelling, and numbness; carpal or tarsal tunnel syndrome; Raynaud's syndrome or phenomenon; musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders, when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is: overexertion and bodily reaction, unspecified; overexertion involving outside sources; repetitive motion involving microtasks; other and multiple exertions or bodily reactions; and rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration. Although these cases may be considered MSD's, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

[6] Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) version 2.01.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, December 12, 2012